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pay as much as the market will

justify, either in goods or cash. Buckeye MOWER AND REAP- ligion, a Catholic, a German by birth, and between a division of Gen. Frossard's com-ER, and would be pleased to re-

Its Causes, Progress and Events.

The following, from last week's Mobile Register, will be found interesting to those who have not been able to "keep up with" reliable. The events recorded are brought guarantees to France on the subject. down to the date of the great disaster to

Napoleon at Sedan, which so suddenly destroyed the Empire:

Since the late war between Prussia and Austria, which resulted in the formation must inevitably ensue. The French people have for a long period of time looked upon the Rhine as their natural eastern boundary, and it has been the dream of French monarchs, warriors and statesmen, to plant the French standard on the banks of that historic river. The French people have been educated to look forward to the time when, by force of their victorious arms, the rich Rhine provinces would be restored to France, from which they were shorn on the downfall of the first Napoleon. On the other hand, Germany longed for Alsace and Lorraine, French only since the reign of Kouis XV, and the populations of which are, in language at least, as much German as French. The hope of territorial aggrandizement, therefore, was a powerful lever to tempt both empires to try the issues of the tented field. The great question, however, rendered imminent by the vast growth of Prussian empire and Prussian power, was whether in the future the policy of Prussia or of affairs. The former, inflated by its vast dustry to consolidate its empire and extend the sphere of its influence. The absolute incorporation of Northern Germany, and comparative power of the Belligerits overpowering ascendarcy over the ENTS. southern portions which are yet nominally distinct, in a great measure due to the far seeing policy and decisive action of Count believe that the bold dream of the house of Hohenzollern \* \* might in the not not distant future have another solution, and that the day might come when the shores of the Prusso German empire would well as of the Baltie and North Seas.

The statesmen of France viewed with jealous eye the unprecedented growth ry foe. They saw that the issue must be policy. made at once, or the cherished hope of France to possess their ancient Rhenish provinces must be forever abandoned. They saw, too, that French preponderance in the affairs of Europe was imperilled, and that if Prussia were permitted peacefully to consolidate its power and absorb, as it would inevitably do, sooner or later, the Southern German States, France must sink to the rank of a secondary power. Impressed with these ideas, and moved by their conflicting hopes and fears, both nations prepared for a conflict they deemed chance or design would give an occasion to commit to the arbitrament of the sword the solution of the vital questions at issue between those two great powers.

The immediate reason or excuse for the declaration of war by France, was the refusal of the King of Prussia to accede to candidacy of Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern, to the throne of Spain, and an alleged insult made to Count Benedetti, the French Ambassador at the court of Prussia, by the Prussian King.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

is asserted by the French government, a promise was given by the Prussian court price of peace. in March 1869, that the Prince of Hohenzollern should not mount the Spanish PRINCE LEOPOLD VON HOHENZOLLERN,

throne. \* \* He is by the mother's We are also Agents for the side, a cousin to Louis Napoleon; in re-Will Practice in the Courts of Monroe County. Particular attention given to all business entrusted to his care. feb10—ly

ER, and would be pleased to residuate the french, under MoMahon, one squirted tobacco juice on a red-head-of Spain would have, in all probability, or and the Prince Imperial assisted at this business entrusted to his care. feb10—ly

ER, and would be pleased to residuate the french, under MoMahon, one squirted tobacco juice on a red-head-of Spain would have, in all probability, or and the Prince Imperial assisted at this bound that country in a close alliance with

FEELING IN PRUSSIA.

The policy of Prussia seems to have been to let affairs take their course, and while unwilling to assume any responsibility for the candidacy of Prince Hohenzolthe European war. The facts stated are lern, still to avoid giving any satisfactory

WITHDRAWAL OF PRINCE HOHENZOLLERN. Prince Leopold, perceiving that his pre-Prince Leopold, perceiving that his pretensions were about being the cause of a
terrible war, voluntarily declined being
longer a candidate for the Spanish throne.
This was not sufficient, however, to satisfy
the French government and people, and
Newson insisted that Prussia formally

The Frussians, and the Saarbruck, and drove them from their positions. The retreating French attempted to make a stand between Verdun and Stenay.

Aug. 29.—Fighting reported at Dun,
between Verdun and Stenay.

Aug. 30.—Many Prussians around Dun,
to retreat. This is known as the battle of
Hagenan.

This renders probable that the Prusof a vast consolidated German empire, This was not sufficient, however, to satisfy with Prussia at its head, it was foreseed the French government and people, and to retreat. that a war between France and Prussia Napoleon insisted that Prussia formally Hagenan. disavow the candidature, which the King of Prussia refused to do. On the 14th of July the French Ambassador, Count Benedetti, demanded an audience of the King of Prussia, to exact that the Prince of Hohenzollern's renunciation be made perpetual, and that the royal veto be applied to any fresh approach to the Prince on the subject of the Spanish throne. The King declined to receive the Ambassador, and answered him through an aid-de-camp that he had no further communication to from Saarbruck to Weissemburg, a dismake. Subsequent to this, Count Benedetti made persistent efforts to have a personal interview with the King of Prussia, and addressed him, either while promenading or drinking the waters at Ems. King William repulsed his advances, and, according to French accounts, rebuffed him fence. in terms too gross for publication. On the other hand, the German press denounce in strong language Count Benedetti, charging him with "violating the rules of eti-France should be dominant in European quette and good breeding, by addressing the King of Prussia while on promenade, successes, labored with indefatigable inlaration upon the question at issue."

The military resources of the contending powers are about evenly matched, the total strength of the army of the North Von Bismarck, Prussia's Minister of State, German Confederation, amounting to 977,-fired the heart of the nation and led it to 262 men of all arms, Baden and Wurtem-

The French forces on a war footing amount to 757,727 men exclusive of the National Guard. At sea however, France shores of the Prusso German empire would be washed by the waves of the Adriatic as her effectually to blockade all Prussian and German ports. In the event of a prolonged war, this advantage would surely tell greatly in her favor, and this was probably and consolidated power of their heredita- a leading cause in moulding the Prussian

MOVEMENTS OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES. Simultaneous with the declaration of war, the French under the command of Marshal McMahon, advanced to the banks of the Rhine and marched on Prussian territory, in the Southern extremity of the Rhine Province. The enthusiasm in Paris and in the army on the declaration of war, is said to have been great, and it seems to have been confidently believed that the French army would at once cross the Rhine, and carry the war into Germainevitable, and awaited the hour when my, if not to the walls of Berlin. The French however, who, as after events showed, were in comparatively small force, delayed and spent the time in strategic movements. They seem to have underrated the strength and failed to penetrate the strategy of their powerful enemy. Ou the contrary, the policy of the Prussian generals was, evidently, to throw over-whelming masses in the field, and, by couthe demands of France in relation to the centrating all their forces, crush all opposition and bring the war to an early end. So far, it must be allowed that they have succeeded to a considerable extent. They have doubtless suffered enormous losses in killed and wounded, but they have gained the prestige of victory, they have forced the French steadily back, seriously threat-As is well known to our readers, in Sep- ened Paris, and overrun a large portion tember 1868 a revolution occurred in of French territory At the present writ-Spain, which on the 30th of that month ing they are straining all their powers to resulted in the success of the revolution- crush the French army under McMahon on ists, and the expulsion of Queen Isabella the Belgian frontier, and succeeding in from Spain. Since that time several at- this would no doubt envelop and destroy tempts at counter revolution have been that of Bazaine around Metz. Should made, but the provisional government has they however, fail in this attempt and a maintained its ascendancy, and the voice vigorous concentration of French forces of the nation, as expressed by the Cortes, being for a monarchy, the Spanish states-men have been anxiously seeking for a suitable person to fill the vacant throne. \* Propositions were over a year ago war would be indefinitely prolonged, and made to Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern, the German Confederation, exhausted by but owing to the strong opposition of France the project was abandoned, and as hopes of Alsace and Loraine, if it did not

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS, BATTLES ETC.

Sunday, July 22d .- A body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Saarbruck heir of the youngest branch of the house and a skirmish ensued with a French force, of Hohenzollern, of which King William which retired leaving a few dead and of Prussia is the head, is the son of Prince wounded on the field. From this time Charles Anthony, who some twenty years until the 2d of August, several unimporago abdicated his rights to the Spanish tant skirmishes occurred.

Aug. 2 .- The first important engagement of the war took place near Saarbruck,

army at Weissemburg. After a vigorous resistance, the French were overpowered and driven back losing a number of prisoners. Weissemburg, a French city on the frontier, between France and Bavaria, and

Our readers will notice that much of the sians, fearing to leave McMahon on the the day arise from the fact that several diverge northward to attack him. engagements occurred simultaneously, or lines of the opposing armies. The con- the Prussian army. Ten thousand troops flicts of the 7th, variously spoken of as the battle of Weissemburg, Hagennan, Wo- are sent to reinforce McMahon, whose arerth and Froschweiler, may be practically my is estimated at 200,000 men. considered as episodes in one grand confliet, raging at vairous points for two days, tance of more than forty miles. The re- Frederick Charles is expected. sult of those engagements caused much excitement at Paris. The people began to look upon the seige of the city as not impossible, and active exertions were made to put it in a complete state of de-

retiring to Niederbrun, and afterwards to

August 8 .- French still continue actively fortifying Paris, and concentrating the other French armies to encounter. It their forces, which they send rapidly to is more than probable, however, that a dethe front. They claim that, counting cisive battle is about to take place. ale, which is really the French militia, is the Prussians utterly, capturing thirty divided into Garde Nationale Mobile, guns and many prisoners. or minute men, ready to move at any modentaire principally for local defence.

McMahon continues to retreat towards tier.

ganization and leaders.

The Prussians in large numbers are concentrated before Motz. Bazaine has the direction of operations.

The corps of Gen. Frossard has retired in good order on Metz. The Emperor is at the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, near Metz.

Strausburg is surrounded by an army of 60,000 Prussian troops, mostly from South Germany.

August 10.—The French continue con-

centrating on the road to Paris. The reverses to the French arms between the 4th and 8th of August caused intense excitement throughout France, and principally in Paris. The government was loudly blamed for baving rushed into war before being fully prepared, and of censure, and a new ministry was form- vass. ed, with Count Palikao at its head as Minister of War, who greatly distinguished himself in China, for which services he

is indebted for his title. August 11 .- The Bararian troops passed through the Vosges Mountains called the Thermopylæ of France, and advanced to Saar-Louis. The time from the 7th to the 13th seems to have been occupied by strategic movements, the French under McMahon, retiring towards Paris, Bazaine comes out in a New York journal and deholding his position near Metz, and the clares that she has but three. We should Prussians advancing against both in imlike to know what the thunder she has mense numbers.

Aug. 14.—An indecisive battle occurred on the banks of the Moselle near Metz. The advantage is claimed by both par-

Aug. 15.—The French evacuate Nancy and fall back on Toul.

Aug. 16 .- Battle of Gravellotte, a small town near the Moselle, six miles southwest of Metz-indecisive. Aug. 17 .- Several small engagements

near Gravellotte, without decisive results. Aug. 18 .- A battle was fought near parties, the Prussians admitting heavy loss

the Prussians in the quarries of Geaumont with great slaughter. Aug. 19 .- Battle between Gravellotte and Razonville, the French driven back to and proclaiming martial law. Metz. Loss heavy on both sides- The

since the commencement of the war. From the 20th to the 25th the Prus- by Gov. Senter Friday.

On the 25th the garrison of Vitry sur-Aug. 4th.—The Prussians under the rendered to the Prussians. The latter at-Prince Royal in overwhelming numbers, tacked McMahou near Verdun, but were attacked Douay's division of McMahou's repuised. There were about this time a

on the right bank of the Lauter, fell into erals and Princes of the Prussian army adthe hands of the Prussians.

The Prussians, under Steinmetz, also ry, but King William decided to advance

apparent confusion in the dispatches of flank, abandon their march to Paris and Aug. 31st .- It is reported that a battle in quick succession along the extended is now going on between McMahon and

> Sept. 1.—McMahon reported crossing the Meuse at Stenay and pushing on to Montmedy; a collision between him and

Prussian reports claim a victory over McMahon at Beaumont.

The French claim a complete victory for Bazaine at Courcelles. A general engagement is undoubtedly at hand which will give decisive results. August 7.—Battle of Woerth, the French retiring to Niederbrun, and afterwards to on the hazard of the die, and if defeated it is difficult to foresee how they can re-

treat. If successful, they will have still

the Garde Nationale Sedentaire, France can count on two millions of men. Our readers will note that the Garde Nations sive victory for McMahon, who defeated

Bazaine is said to have made a sudden ment, and reinforce the regular army if attack on the Prussian rear from Montmenecessary, and the Garde Nationale Se-dentaire principally for local defence. dy, and after an obstinate fight routed them and drove them to the Belgian fron-

Other reports are contredictory or con-August 9 .- There is an immense up- flicting. There is no doubt that a terrible rising of the people of France to repel the battle or series of battles raged from the Prussian invasion. It is said officially 30th of August to the 1st of September, that two million men are ready to march, inclusive, the result of which is yet unand that the reserve will number one mil- known, though the weight of testimony lion. The people are clamorous for or- favors the French; the battle may still be going on and may prove final.

Courier-Journalisms.

There is a two-year-old girl in Ohio who is named Ulysses Grant. Sad will be the day when she wakes to a consciousness of the calamity. Akerman is still fretting, they say, at

the persistence of the newspapers in spelling his name with a c. The poor fellow is absolutely c-sick. A Chicago paper says Dick Yates will not be a candidate for re-election to the

United States Senate. He doesn't like being cooped up in the Senate-it's too long between drinks. Some of Wendell Phillips' friends are

so well pleased at the idea of his becoming the Temperance candidate for Governwas charged with incompetency. The Ollivier ministry, unable to withstand the ed themselves to furnish him whisky storm, resigned in consequence of a vote enough to last him throughout the can-Some of the newspapers are blaming the negro cadet Smith for breaking a tin dip-

per over a white boy's head. But what are boys sent to military schools for if it isn't to learn how to fight, and what is breaking tin dippers over boys' heads if it isn't learning how to fight? All the newspapers have declared within the last two weeks that Jennie June has eight children, and now Jennie June

A great many improvements are under way on Gay Street, Knoxville, at the head of which stands Messrs. Cowan, McClung & Co's new one hundred thousand dollar dry-goods house.

done with the other five.

A monument to Stonewall Jackson is being built in London. There is great hope for a people who can appreciate the virtues of such a man.

Gen. Bullock says he cannot carry out The Prussians claim a victory at Mars-la-the Radical programme in Georgia, unless Grant will aid him, and that if something is not done, and that shortly, the Demo-Metz this day. Victory claimed by both crats will carry the State by forty thousand majority.

and the French claiming that they drove An angry correspondence is being carried on between Gov. Holden and Senator Pool, each charging the other with the blunder of employing Kirk and his mob

Boling Roddick, sentenced to the peni-Prussian losses in killed and wounded are tentiary from the Circuit Court of Wilestimated at from 100,000 to 130,000 men liamson county for fifteen years in No-since the commencement of the war.

sians, under the Crown Prince, moved on They had to appoint a new census taktowards Paris, and on the last date were er in a Buffalo district, because the old